

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"The agitation of thought is the beginning of Truth."

VOL. 5.

New-York, October, 1850.

No. 6.

S. R. KIRBY, M. D., EDITOR.

Angell, Engel & Hewitt, Printers, 1 Spruce-st.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first of each month, at ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. City subscribers will be regularly served at their residences by sending their names to 762 Broadway.

Subscribers may remit to the Editor, by mail, the amount of their subscription.

Subscribers can have the Journal sent to them by mail, on the above terms.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 762 Broadway.

American Journal of Homœopathy.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER, 1850.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

BY D. WILSON, M. R. C. S. EDIN.

Continued from page 65
HEMOPHYSES, or spitting of blood, has often been ranked among the causes of phthisis; rather, perhaps, because it is a frequent precursor of consumption, than from any well ascertained relationship existing between it, and the origin of tubercular phthisis. We are disposed to regard hemoptysis and tubercles as but co-existent effects of the same diathetical causes. As the tubercles become more developed, and the symptoms which attend them—the symptoms of consumption—become more manifest, the hemoptysis usually disappears.

The immediate cause of phthisis, subsequent to the constitutional condition or tendency, is the formation or deposition, at all events the presence, of tubercles in the lungs. This is the *corpus delicti* in consumption, without which the disease would have no existence. And this deposition or formation of tubercular

matter may take place either in the substance of the lung, in the air-cells, or in the air-tubes. Tubercles are at first observed to be minute, semi-transparent granules, of a grayish color, and of moderately firm consistence. They may be distinct, as they usually are at first; but as they increase in size so do they generally increase in number, and increasing thus in number and size, in time they coalesce and form but one mass; and the masses thus formed may be such as to comprise the entire extent of a single lobe, or even the greater part of one of the lungs. As tubercles thus increase in size and number they lose something of their semi-transparency, becoming more or less opaque and yellow. This change may first take place at the centre, or it may begin at any part of the surface, and from the part where it commences it gradually extends to the rest of the tubercle. Single tubercles, or tubercular masses, after a longer or shorter time, gradually soften, generally, at first, in the centre—the substance of the tubercle or tubercular masses being transformed into a fluid resembling pus, and now constitutes an abscess or *romica*, in which are seen friable particles of the original tubercular matter, and this mixed with the mucous or muco-purulent secretion of the bronchial membranes, is sooner or later brought up by coughing. The membrane which enclosed the tubercular matter now secretes pus, and continues to do so long after the tubercular matter that constituted its former contents has been entirely coughed up. The cyst thus left may either be enlarged by ulceration, or, what is so desirable, but what so rarely occurs, its cavity may gradually become diminished and its parietes coalesce, and so form a sound and permanent cicatrix, such as is found in the lungs of persons who die of other diseases, without exhibiting any symptoms of existing pulmonary disease,

from which they had become entirely free; thus leaving no room for doubting the perfect curability of many cases of phthisis, even when tubercular expectoration and many of the worst symptoms of the disease are present—and this, too, under the old system of inflicting the stomach of the patient with half a modern apothecary's stock in trade.

Tubercles are more frequently found in the upper part of the lungs than in other situations; and in the left lung, perhaps, more frequently than in the right.

Consumption, as we have said, is often a slow and insidious disease. Such, at least it is in almost all those cases in which the tubercles are at first few in number, and tardy in their development. Whether hemoptysis accompany this development or not, one of its earliest symptoms is usually a slight tickling cough, of which the patient himself is often not aware, or he disregards it. Soon after its commencement, if not at first, there is observed to accompany it a slightly spitting up of white frothy mucus; and these symptoms may co-exist for some time with more or less languor and listlessness, unaccompanied, perhaps, by any other symptom, unless it be that the patient loses something in flesh, the arms and limbs, if not flabby, are less firm, the complexion is more clear, the eye brighter, and the sclerótica of a deeper white.

Now, if not before, the pulse will be found somewhat frequent, and the breathing short, and the frequency of both increased by any exertion. These symptoms do not long subsist without pain in the side, which is sometimes present from the first. The patient is unusually susceptible of cold, complains of being subject to chilliness, which in some cases is severe enough to stimulate the cold stage of intermittent fever. To this, in the evening, there succeeds more or less feverishness, and when the patient falls asleep there is a marked tendency to perspiration breaking out on some parts of the body, such as the chest or calves of the legs. As these symptoms continue, the expectoration, from being scanty and frothy, becomes more abundant, especially in the morning on awaking or getting up, is brownish and tinged with blood, or is slightly green, or of a yellowish color, or, as happens in numberless instances, the matter coughed up has a whitish, pearly look, is firm and consistent, and, in appearance, not unlike boiled rice—constituting the pearly expectoration—which

so often accompanies purely tubercular phthisis. With the persistence of these symptoms, the emaciation becomes more and more apparent, though the quantity of food taken and the appetite both continue undiminished. To this shrinking of the soft parts is in part owing the appearance of the last joints of the fingers which look broader than formerly, and the ends of the fingers which seem enlarged. To the same cause must be attributed the incurvation of the nails, by some regarded as a characteristic sign in phthisis. The hair, which from the first had become soft and, in females, with difficulty kept in order, gradually falls off; the cough goes on increasing in frequency and severity, and is not unfrequently accompanied with, if not productive of vomiting; the night-sweats become more profuse, and the expectoration more copious, and this, being new but little frothy, sinks gradually in water as the air bubbles in it escape, and if it now contain tubercular matter, this last separates during the maceration, and may be found collected at the bottom of the glass. The tongue all this while may be perfectly clean, or it may be covered with a whitish or yellowish mucus, or it may be throughout of a deep red, or it is red only at the tip and the edges. As the disease advances there is, in the evening, greater exacerbation of the fever, and more or less of this is also observed to occur at noon. There is also more or less exacerbation after each meal, with heat of the hands and flushing of the cheeks. With the profuse perspiration there frequently alternates an irritable state of the bowels, giving rise to colliquative diarrhœa, and these together tend so greatly to break down the strength of the patient, that not unfrequently fainting takes place from the exhaustion thus produced. In the midst of this frightful condition, when to every one death seems rapidly approaching, it is not unusual for the patient to be full of hope, indulging in magnificent plans for the employment of his future years! A delusion which takes place in the well-informed as well as in the ignorant—in the intelligent physician who becomes the victim of this disease, as well as in the illiterate, uninformed clown.

The duration of these symptoms may be a few weeks, or a few months, or, as more usually happens, one or two years. It is not unusual for consumption, with few and mild symptoms, to be prolonged through many years, even, in some, to the attainment of old

age, and that in instances, too, where the natural cure of which we have spoken cannot be supposed to have taken place.

As there are many considerations that render an early and accurate diagnosis of pulmonary consumption highly desirable, we shall here subjoin a few remarks, which we hope may be found to simplify this subject. The affection with which phthisis in its earliest period may be mistaken, is one or other of the many shades of chronic bronchitis—a mistake so difficult to avoid in some instances, that Bayle thought it might readily be committed “by very attentive observers.” A just appreciation of the following grounds of diagnosis will, we are persuaded, enable the inquirer, in a great majority of cases, to form an accurate diagnosis, and clearly discriminate between chronic bronchitis and phthisis in its early period—the only period in which there can be any difficulty.

1. A slight dry cough, neither preceded nor accompanied by coryza, arising without any apparent or appreciable cause, unaccompanied for some weeks, perhaps, with expectoration, though occurring in a person otherwise in good health, must always give rise to a suspicion of the presence and beginning development of tubercles in the lungs.

2. When cough such as this occurs in persons in whom consumption is hereditary, there is additional and still greater reason to suspect the existence and beginning development of tubercles in the lungs.

3. The expectoration which accompanies the development of tubercles, whether present from the first or not, is for some time whitish, clear and frothy, and in these respects is altogether unlike the expectoration which accompanies catarrhal affections of the bronchial membranes.

4. The pains that so frequently attend the progress of tubercles and the pain in bronchitic affections are not only different in *kind* but in *situation*. In the latter, the pain, if it deserves the name, is rather a sensation of heat and tearing, and its locality *behind the sternum*: whereas in phthisis, the pains not only exactly resemble the acute pains or “stitch” of pleurisy, which, in fact, they often are, but the locality is different. These, for the most part, affect the side, or they are felt in the back between the shoulders.

Pains, then, in the side or between the

shoulders, occurring in predisposed constitutions, and existing in combination with the symptoms we have mentioned, must at all times be considered as indications very strongly presumptive of phthisis, and do not occur in simple bronchitis.

5. When, in addition to what has been stated, there has been any degree of hemoptysis, either preceding or accompanying this state, there can, we think, be left no farther doubt as to the tubercular nature of the affection under consideration. In this early period of phthisis it is seldom that either percussion or the stethoscope furnishes any important element of diagnosis—means, however, the employment of which will not be omitted by the medical practitioner.

THE PORTRAIT OF THE DISEASE IN ITS ENTIRETY.

THE limner, who undertakes to produce the resemblance of a sitter, whether of the head and face only, or of the full body, has to study the whole subject, and reproduce it entirely. As an eye or a nose is not the face, or a hand not the body, so a single or leading symptom is not the disease.

The true healer is in truth a great artist, and of a far higher grade than the limner; for he requires a far greater range of faculties, perceptive and reflective, and the subject of his art is of immeasurably greater consequence.

The public has, almost always, undervalued and misprized precisely the two most useful and intrinsically honorable professions,—medicine and tuition. In the latter we include gossellers, private tutors, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and governesses. Our business is with medicine.

The medical mind is quite as peculiar a thing as that of the sculptor or the painter, the engineer or the mathematician, the poet or the orator. The powers of observation and reflection, of rapid perception and quick combination, of induction and concentration, of conscientiousness and active benevolence, of course, vary in different individuals, whether from difference of natural conformation or aptitude, or from difference in opportunities of study and practice under favorable circumstances, or unfavorable.

But in proportion as the medical man is so endowed, and so accomplished as a workman in his art, is he fitted to take a portrait of the disease of his patient, according to the Hahnemannian mode.

The old school practitioner and the true disciple of Hahnemann deal with the subject very differently. The one judges at once that his patient has such a complaint from a few symptoms, and proceeds at once to act on that no-

tion, in accordance with his preconceived views, whether from his teachers or his own custom, of what the treatment of such a complaint shall be; the other ought to investigate the matter fully; no symptom is to him unimportant.

"The physician," says Ran, "whose researches are directed towards the hidden relations in the interior of the organism, may daily err; but the Homœopathist, who grasps with requisite carefulness the whole group of symptoms, possesses a sure guide; and if he succeed in removing the whole group of symptoms, he has likewise most assuredly destroyed the internal, hidden cause of disease."

The practitioner of the old school is so habituated to the practice of assigning a cause to every perturbation in health, and that, too, a cause in the interior organism, that he is often unobservant of the manifest and sensible representation of the disease, the symptoms. Yet how often is he mistaken in the morbid changes in the interior which he professes to act on, and attempts to cure. A gentleman was recommended by an eminent metropolitan to go to a tropical region, on account of a supposed and advanced disease of the lungs. The stethoscope was daily used. The gentleman went to one of the healthiest spots in South America; after a short time he became ill with dysentery, for which he was treated heroically, and he died. The body was carefully examined, and the lungs were found to be perfectly healthy. All medical men know how frequently this kind of mistake is made.

Now the Homœopathist is no more ignorant of pathology, if he has been duly educated, than the Allopath; but he attends more to the manifest and sensible representation of the disease. His means are far more diversified, far more potential, and much greater discrimination is absolutely requisite in the choice of remedies. His treatment is not *symptomatical*, based on a symptom or two, but, if you will, *symptomatological*, based on the totality of the symptoms. It is the logic of medicine, in strict accordance with the entirety of the symptoms.

It is manifest, then, that though even the routine practitioner may have in ordinary cases, great success with the Homœopathic remedies, he will fail to have success in more complicated cases, except he cease to be a routine practitioner. This is the difference between an apprentice and a master in his art. How few of us deserve the last appellation! Let us all endeavor to improve ourselves after the manner of our Founder; let us evermore recur to his writings, and learn from his example, patience and perseverance, to be diligent and conscientious.

We give these papers with extracts from Hahnemann, with a double purpose; first, that the knowledge of his views should be communicated to the public; secondly, that our medical readers should bear him in constant remembrance.

"The unprejudiced observer, well aware of the nullity of transcendental speculations, which can receive no confirmation from experience, let his powers of penetration be ever so great, takes note of nothing in every individual disease, except the changes in the health of the body and the mind (*morbid phenomena, accidents, symptoms*), which can be perceived externally by means of the senses; that is to say, he notices only the deviations from the former healthy state of the now diseased individual, which are felt by the patient himself, remarked by those around him, and observed by the physician. All these perceptible signs represent the disease in its whole extent, that is, together they form the true and only conceivable portrait of the disease.

Now, as in a disease, for which no manifest exciting or maintaining cause is to be removed, we can perceive nothing but the morbid symptoms, it must (regard being had to the possibility of a miasm, and attention paid to the accessory symptoms) be the symptoms alone by which the disease demands and points to the remedy suited to relieve it; and, moreover, the totality of these its symptoms, of *this outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease, that is, of the affection of the vital force*, must be the principal or the sole means whereby the disease can make known what remedy it requires—the only thing that can determine the choice of the most appropriate curative agent; and thus, in a word, the totality of the symptoms must be the principal, the sole thing the physician has to note in every case of disease, and to remove, by means of his art, in order to cure and transform it into health.

"It is not conceivable, nor can it be proved by any experience in the world, that, after removal of all the morbid symptoms of the disease, and of the entire collection of the perceptible morbid phenomena, there should or could remain anything else besides health, or that the morbid alterations in the interior could remain uneradicated."—*Hahnemann's Organon*.

With respect to any occasional cause exciting or maintaining any kind of indisposition, Hahnemann says, in a note, that every sensible practitioner would remove such a cause where it exists; and that on the removal of it, the indisposition due to it generally ceases spontaneously. He will remove from the room, and warn the sufferer against strong smelling flowers, which have a tendency to cause syncope and hysterical sufferings; extract from the corner, the foreign body that excites inflammation; put a ligature on a wounded artery; and so forth.

He thus also contrasts the old school practitioners' treatment by symptoms and his own:

"In all times, the old school physicians, not knowing how else to give relief, have sought to combat, and, if possible, to suppress by medicines, here and there, a *single symptom*

from among a number, in diseases—a *one-sided* procedure, which, under the name of *symptomatic* treatment, has justly excited universal contempt, because by it not only was nothing gained, but much harm was effected. A single one of the symptoms present, is no more the disease itself than a single foot is the man himself. This procedure was so much the more reprehensible, that such a single symptom was only treated by an antagonistic remedy, (therefore only in an enantiopathic and palliative manner), whereby, after a slight alleviation, it was subsequently only rendered all the worse."—*Hom. Times.*

ON DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

BY THOMAS E. LEADAM, ESQ., M.R.C.S.

HYDROCEPHALUS is the term usually given to that form of effusion within the cavity of the cranium, which is the result of inflammation of the arachnoid membrane, and is seated more generally in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain.

When, as one of the sequelæ of scarlet fever, a general tendency to effusion exists throughout the system, it more often happens that the disposition results in dropsy of the cellular tissue (*Anasarca*): less frequently the effusion takes place in one or other of the cavities of the body, in the form of Ascites or Hydrothorax: more rarely within the skull, in the disease under review.

If any two, or all should be combined, it is scarcely necessary to observe that the danger of the patient is greatly increased. But independently of Scarlatina, other causes may operate to the production of Hydrocephalus, such as blows on the head; hereditary taint; weakly constitution, (scrofulous or ricketty); typhoid or putrid diseases; purpura; retrocession of acute, or suppression of chronic eruptions; or too copious general depletions in the exanthemata and other acute diseases, in relation to the form of the malady and the strength of the patient.

In all these cases, whatever may be the exciting or remote cause; the proximate cause is the same; namely, a serous exudation through the coats of the blood-vessels, external to the cerebral mass, and generally between the enveloping membranes.

The symptoms are more or less violent and attended with danger, though not usually ushered in with febrile excitement, except in cases resulting from a blow on the head, or where the effusion takes place at the termination of a typhoid fever. In both these instances, however, the effusion is generally, perhaps, within the ventricles, though not always so.

The immediate result of this escape of the serous portion of the blood upon the brain is pressure, by which the intellectual and physical

manifestations of that organ are more or less impaired. The symptoms indicating the former order of these manifestations are coma and insensibility; those indicating the latter, are irregular muscular contractions (*Convulsions*) of various parts of the body, squinting, and several other symptoms, the totality of which forms the picture of the *individual* disease. But these symptoms may vary from simple drowsiness, with heaviness of the eyelids, and dilated pupils, to apoplectic stupor, or epileptic convulsions. The imminence of the danger is in proportion to the violence and number of the symptoms.

Should the amount of pressure not be sufficient to annihilate entirely the cerebral functions, but be partial and irregular, at one time exerted upon the origin of one set of nerves, again upon the origin of others; we then have the effect of irritation, resulting from this temporary or partial pressure, and those muscles of the body which happen to be supplied by the nerves, whose origins are more or less acted on, receive in consequence a diminished or irregular supply of innervation, and become spasmodically or convulsively affected.

Hence we have rolling and working of the eyeballs; twitchings of the facial muscles; protrusion of the tongue; impeded deglutition; laborious breathing; jactitation of the extremities, etc.

But with all this the functions of organic life, and the involuntary muscular actions of the body which are dependent on the great sympathetic nerves, go on with a moderate amount of embarrassment, considering the great impression made upon the cerebro-spinal system, and life is preserved by this beautiful and providential arrangement, and the agonies of disease are greatly lessened.

Sometimes the first symptom which declares itself is a convulsion, but ordinarily more or less drowsiness ushers in the disease. Pallor of the countenance instead of flushing, as in the acute form of *Hydrocephalus internus*, contortions of the face; working of the eyes; squinting (less frequently than in the acute). Insensibility; jerking of the extremities, more of one side than the other; protrusion of the tongue; quick, intermitting pulse; diminished secretion of urine.

In infants, before ossification of the bones of the skull has taken place, the fontanelle is tumid, tense, and fluctuating, the veins on the surface are much enlarged, and deep-colored, and show their tortuous course, while the whole head appears out of proportion to the face, or is enlarged on one side. The remedies which are more especially indicated in this disease, are *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, preceded or not by *Aconite*, according to the individual circumstances of the case, *Mercurius*, *Zincum*, and *Helleborus*.

The efficacy of the two latter remedies is so undoubted, and so satisfactory, that I strongly recommend them where they seem to be at all indicated, as their effect upon the kidneys

under those conditions, and in promoting the rapid absorption of the effused fluid, renders them most valuable remedies.

Hyoscyamus, *Opium*, and *Cina* are more applicable to the acute form of Hydrocephalus internus. If great depression of the vital powers exists, with pallor and cold extremities, and torpid insensibility, *Arsenicum* may be the remedy; or if the pulse be slow and intermitting, *Digitalis*. It may be necessary, also, to have regard, at the onset to the existing cause of the disease, by giving, for example, *Arnica*, if resulting from a blow, or *Arsenicum*, if from purpura.

The following cases will best illustrate the value of *Helleborus Niger*, and *Zincum*.

CASE I.

Feb. 9th, 1849. Joseph Cooper, aged six, had been the subject of scarlet fever a month ago, followed by the enlargement of a cervical gland, which, however dispersed without suppuration. His treatment was principally by *Belladonna*, and he was soon running about; during the last fortnight, his legs have shown a disposition to swelling, which has increased excessively the last few days. The face, also, is now frightfully swollen, (anasarcous). He has been very drowsy all day, and passes very little water, which is highly coagulable by heat; the scrotum is infiltrated.

Bryonia 3, was given every six hours for two or three days. The swelling, however, still increased; and yesterday, the 8th, he was seized with convulsions, during which the muscles of the left side of the face and arms were much affected; the pupils dilated, the eyes working vigorously, being drawn chiefly towards the right side, with perfect insensibility to light; the muscles of the right side of the face were also at constant work: the tongue having a perpetual protruding motion to the lips; as the fits became permanent, both hands and arms were in a state of constant jactitation; no urine; skin hot, and profusely perspiring. Pulse 130 firm. Bowels once open. On putting fluid into his mouth, he gulped with difficulty and unconsciously. I prescribed *Hellebore* 6, every half-hour, alternating, *Zincum* 5, for three hours, and then every hour.

8th. At 11 A.M., I found the convulsions had ceased three hours after commencing the prescription, although insensibility continues. There is now a slight return of convulsion; he lies on his back, the eyes working towards the right side—pupils less dilated, and operated on by the stimulus of light; no twitching of the facial muscles as yesterday, but a peculiar movement of the tongue, a semi-protrusion causing a sucking motion continually. Skin hot and perspirable; arms and hands quiet. Pulse 120. Such an abundant discharge of urine, that it has soaked through the bed. Swelling of the face and body amazingly reduced. Bowels open.—Continue the *Helle-*

bore and *Zinc*. In the evening he was still insensible, but they say he has called out "Mother" three times. The only convulsive movements were those of the eyes and tongue, the latter being protruded to the right side also, and not in the straight line. Urine continues to flow abundantly, and the anasarca swelling to decrease.—Continue as before.

9th. Has been perfectly quiet all night. No convulsion. Is sensible, but cannot speak more than the word "Mother." Eyes almost steady, and he directed them to look at me when I told him. Made an effort to put out his tongue, but could not get it beyond the teeth. Skin hot and dry. Pulse 130. Urine less abundant; face more swollen. In the evening he began to move his hands about again, and the legs were drawn up convulsively, till the knees nearly touched the chin. Two globules of *Nux Vomica* 12, were given to him, with directions to continue the *Hellebore* and *Zinc*.

10th. Directly after taking the *Nux Vomica* last evening, he fell asleep for two hours, and was free from convulsions all night. He snores, but does not start. Pulse 84. Urine less free, very dark and opaque; he lies with the knees drawn up to the abdomen; general anasarca much less; face very white, but less swelled. Another dose of *Nux Vomica* was given; the *Hellebore* and *Zinc* to be continued. In the evening he asked to sit up and pass water, for the first time. It is slightly coagulable by heat, and the color of blood. He sleeps long and snores.

11th. Slept four hours last night, no convulsion; urine thick, deep colored, scanty, passes it properly now; is quite conscious; tongue clean. Pulse 90. Bowels open.—Continue the medicine.

12th. Lies quiet, and appears low. Pulse 72. Swelling considerable; urine increased, slightly coagulable, and of the color of blood. A globule of *Sambucus* 12, every three hours.—Broth.

13th. Much better. Urine more copious and quite altered, being of a clear, straw color. *Not albuminous*. No snoring. Pulse 60.—Repeat *Sambucus*.

15th. Pulse 80. Urine free and not albuminous.

16th. Pulse 72. The child seems rather silly; face very pale; oedema of feet gone; urine free. Two globules of *Calcarea* 30; to be followed by *China* 3, thrice a day.

17th. Very much better. Appetite returned.

From this time he continued to recover; had a great craving for food, and got perfectly well.

CASE II.

March 20th, 1849. Mrs. S.'s infant, aged three months, who had a syphilitic eruption, was suddenly seized with convulsions. The temples and forehead were traced over with largely distended veins, which looked as if

they were injected with blue wax. The head was much enlarged, and appeared strikingly out of proportion, one side also being more enlarged than the other. This was the left, and the difference was greatest at the posterior part. The anterior fontanelle was greatly distended and fluctuating. The convulsions continued constantly for two or three days, there was insensibility, pale countenance, and working of the eyes, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, afforded but little relief. I therefore prescribed *Helloborus* 6, and *Zincum* 5, to be taken alternately every two hours.

In a day or two she was greatly improved, the convulsions having ceased a few hours after commencing with the medicines, the veins lost their turgescence and blueness; the eruption faded; the head appeared diminished in size.

April 3. No return of the convulsions; has continued the *Hellobore* and *Zinc* at lengthened intervals, the head measures less by a quarter of an inch, but she is not able to support the weight of it; continue the *Hellobore* and *Zinc*, twice a day; after this the child got better, took the breast as usual, and although sickly to look at, and the head looked much too large for its face, yet it grew, and left off its medicine. In a month's time it was brought to me again, and the report is,

May 3. Improving greatly in appearance; the head is less, though still large, and the left side continues to bulge posteriorly, and the child is unable to support the head, which falls aside when she is held upright. The eruption has disappeared, and the snuffles, with which the child was at first affected, are well. Ordered to take the *Zinc* and *Hellobore* again, twice a day, on account of the enlargement of the head.

May 23. The child grows nicely and fattens; is lively; has had a pustular eruption on the head, which is now better; the syphilitic eruption has returned but is quite pale, and in large patches; the snuffles are also troubling the child again. The head is large and heavy; bowels quite regular; *Mercurius* and *Sulphur* have been given. I now prescribed four globules of *Arsenicum* 12, in three ounces of water, a teaspoonful twice a day.

June 15. Gets fat and looks natural, a suppurating swelling has appeared under the left ear, and pustules over the scalp. *Hepar* 5 was now given.

July 3. The child is fat and well, all the swelling was dispersed without breaking; the head is much reduced, and she is able now to hold it up properly; there were some pale patches, relics of the original eruption. *Sulphur* 30 was prescribed, and the child from this time thrived and did well.

I have omitted the account of the early treatment of the last case, which bore upon the hereditary disease with which it was born, as being unnecessary, and having no reference to the disease treated of, excepting that of a

predisposing cause; my object being in the relation of the cases, as well as in the rapid sketch which is traced in the antecedent remarks, to draw attention to and illustrate a form of disease of a formidable character, which, if not met by immediate, well-directed, and powerful remedies, must soon terminate in death. It is a disease, therefore, which must attract all the intense anxieties of the parent, as well as the assiduous and unembarrassed attention of the medical practitioner.—*Hom. Times*.

THE CHAIR OF HOMŒOPATHY IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN CINCINNATI, O.

Eclecticism and Homœopathy.

THE Trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute, at a meeting held August 22d, have formally abolished the Chair of Homœopathy. The reasons which impelled them to this course were numerous and urgent. As stated at the meeting of the Board, the arguments in this case were so convincing, it appeared rather remarkable that such a professorship should have been tolerated at all in an Eclectic school.

The chair was established from the best and most generous motives. Eclectic reformers take an enlarged view of science, and draw their medical knowledge first and principally from nature, secondly from the Allopathic, Homœopathic and all other medical systems which contain limited portions of the truth. Hence they require of their students a proper knowledge of Allopathic and other text books, in order to secure the most liberal attainments. The ample supply of able Allopathic works insures a sufficient attention to the knowledge which they impart; but the literature of Homœopathy being much more scanty, and in a much less intelligent and prepossessing form, it was desired by the faculty of this institution to make up for this deficiency by rendering a course of practical lectures on the subject accessible to their students. Hence an extra professorship of Homœopathy was added to the Institute. This, however, was attended by serious evils. The faculty had previously taxed the energies of their students to the utmost by their laborious and extensive courses of lectures, and the addition of the Homœopathic course became rather oppressive—injurious to the health of the class, and distracting to their minds by the multiplicity of subjects presented. Still it was designed to maintain the chair during two sessions unless more imperative objections arose; but the following additional objections were presented to the Board and decided them to abolish the chair:

1. The Homœopathic system is but a limited portion of medical science, and contains practical errors, delusions, and false philosophy.

—The continuance of the professorship produces a general impression that the Institute sanctions or endorses those errors to which it has merely given a hearing.

2. As the harmony of the school renders it necessary to avoid dissensions among the faculty, the errors of Homœopathy were left to their own progress, without being duly exposed or illustrated by the reformers, while the Homœopathic chair was preserved.

3. A special Homœopathic professorship is of no utility whatever at the present time, as the faculty of the Institute understand thoroughly both the philosophy and the practical details of Homœopathy, and need no foreign assistance to do the subject ample justice. Nor is it judicious to allow the time of students to be so largely occupied by a course of instruction which embodies so many idle speculations and gross practical errors.

4. Although the Eclectic principles are sufficiently comprehensive to harmonize with all forms of truth, and although the two systems coincide in rejecting blood-letting, mercurial poisoning, and other abuses, the Eclectic and Homœopathic parties cannot harmoniously co-operate until the latter shall have changed its character. A party governed by one idea alone, and rejecting everything else, will not harmonize with Eclectic reformers, who hold fast to the results of experience, and present reform in a conservative instead of destructive manner.—Since the establishment of the professorship, although a few Homœopathic physicians have manifested a liberal spirit, the great body of the party have manifested, in all their acts and publications, not only the most intolerant bigotry and opposition to liberal medical reform, but an apparent dread of the free investigation of their doctrines by independent minds. By giving to such a party the support and character derived from a professorship in the Institute, additional strength has been given to the opponents of Eclecticism, and favors have been extended to a party which has proved itself unworthy of such a position.

Such were some of the principal reasons which were laid before the Board, and for these reasons the Homœopathic professorship was immediately abolished—not from any special objection to Prof. Rosa, but in accordance with the unanimous sentiment of the Eclectic medical profession, that the Homœopathic party, notwithstanding its reformatory tendencies, is in reality but a more subtle, modern form of medicinal humkerism, the progress of which, although it overthrows the terrible evils of the Allopathic system, tends to delude and contract the mind, and to hinder the free progress of medical science.

A TRUSTEE.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Noble, of Penn Yan, for a number of new subscribers to this journal.

ECLECTICISM.

MR. EDITOR,—I was very much pleased to see it stated in the Times of Monday, in a rather official manner, over the signature of "A Trustee," that the Eclectics had abolished the chair of Homœopathy. This announcement, unexpected as it was at the present time, was, notwithstanding, not unwished for, and will be heard by every true Homœopathist with pleasure and satisfaction, inasmuch as none of these, in consideration of the differences between Allopathic and Homœopathic doctrines, could expect the least beneficial result from such a confederation; and Eclecticism does not cease to be Allopathic, although it denounces blood-letting and abolishes the use of all mercurials—which latter is unscientific enough to show their one-sided idealism or professional demagoguism.—In either case, their system (if it is one) could not be entitled to any higher claims, in the eyes of true Homœopathists, than any other Allopathic school or sect.

Homœopathy has nothing in common either with Allopathy or its offspring, Eclecticism—a deep gulf of difference in principles and actions separates them for ever. There is no compromise possible between them—just as impossible as the attempt would be to reconcile Russian absolutism, or the reign of arbitrary will, with American liberty or the reign of law and order; the former defending remorselessly with fire and sword the conservative state of things without basing its actions on rational principles, the latter enjoying freedom and happiness according to the eternal principles of equality and liberty. This latter principle of our Constitution is as uncompromising in contact with absolute or monarchical conservatism, as the supreme curative law of Homœopathy is when contrasted with the vague notional theories of old or eclectic Allopathy. True Homœopathists cannot compromise; it is useless therefore, nay, foolish, to attempt such a thing as the union of two opposites. Each has to work out its own prosperous condition if it can, and has to stand on its own merits before the public tribunal, where the Homœopathists are ever willing to let the decision rest. The public will find in time the tree which bears the best fruit, or that system of medicine will gain the most favor which is able to cure the most. This truth even "A Trustee" will not be able to abolish.

That, nevertheless, our "Trustee," in giving reasons, grew so warm and seemingly angry at the Homœopathists for not shaping their views to those of the Eclectics, shows convincingly how utterly destitute of wisdom and forethought these so-called Eclectics had acted at first in establishing the chair. If it was not for their benefit to learn our healing art, they certainly should not have been so arrogant or impudent as to presume it could possibly have been for our benefit. We knew this, and

therefore scorned the idea of such an union, it being without practicability or honor. Just consider an American invited by imperial edict to teach the principles of his false Government in the capital of Russia! Certainly a dangerous and disastrous undertaking for the Czar, who would soon have him removed.

As to the reasons which "A Trustee" so gratuitously offers to the public, we can safely let them rest; they express fully the shame and utter failure which accompanied the doings of the Eclectics in this whole transaction, of which they themselves were the sole originators. But it is in bad taste, to say the least, when "A Trustee" tries to account for the Eclectic errors and failures by insinuating that others are to be blamed who have no connection with them. Ignorance and impudence are always found together—this explains the important assertion of "A Trustee" that the Eclectic faculty understand thoroughly both the philosophy and practical details of Homœopathy. We stand in awe-struck silence before such wisdom and learning. How full their heads must be, and oh! how confused.

A HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Since the article in the next column was put into type, we have received the "Daily Times" of Cincinnati, which contained the above communications. We think that those Physicians who denounced us so severely for our opposition to the "Chair of Homœopathy" in the Eclectic Institute will be convinced, that we were right in the view we took of that subject.

It is not our habit to do things hastily; especially, when we believe it to be our duty to oppose the movements of our friends. That the Eclectic establishment we knew was unworthy the notice of Homœopaths; and now, we trust they have sufficient evidence of it.

The Homœopathic School is under no necessity to ask favors of Allopathists; for it is founded in truth, and cannot be overthrown; therefore it is wrong in principle, and wrong in policy to cringe to the Allopathic School, or any of its members. At the same time, we would have every Homœopathist a gentleman in his deportment toward all opponents.

The Allopathic School is pursuing the very course, which of all others, will the soonest develop to the world the pernicious tendency of its doctrines and practice; and will tend in no small degree to direct the attention of the people as well as Physicians, especially the juniors, to the doctrines and practice of Homœopathy.

Homœopathy must abide her time; her

friends need not have anxious care about her; she will triumph; that is, she will be universally acknowledged orthodox in medicine.

THE PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHY IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE IN CINCINNATI.

Our opposition to the Chair of Homœopathy in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, has caused a full flow of wrath upon us, from several professional gentlemen of the West. It was our intention, after we had had our say in the matter, to patiently and quietly wait until time should develop whether our course is just or otherwise to the parties concerned. If it should appear that we are wrong, we shall not hesitate a moment to say so.

The article headed "Homœopathy in Ohio," published in the May number of this journal, has been regarded by some of our correspondents, as a personal attack upon Dr. Rosa; we, however, do not so regard it; yet, the letter of Dr. Rosa, which appeared in the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal, was so carelessly written, that anything like a pointed criticism of it, might, to some readers, resemble a personal attack. With Dr. Rosa's head or his heart we have nothing to do. He may possess, as some of his friends claim for him, enlarged mental endowments and an honest heart, together with great skill in teaching; yet, all these do not weigh a feather in favor of his position as Professor of Homœopathy in that Eclectic Medical College; in truth, they are a good argument against his connection with that mongrel establishment.

Some of our correspondents referred to, wish us to publish their letters; others desire an answer under our own hands to them. The former will doubtless perceive it unnecessary that their letters; should appear in print; and the latter, who are entire strangers to us, cannot expect an old stager in medical politics, to comply with such remarkable requests.

It is well known that we advocate unmixed homœopathy, and to further our object, we may seem to some, as we know we do, to be narrow-minded and illiberal; we leave our readers to judge of the width of our mind, for we may not be competent to determine that matter; but if the advocacy of fixed principles,—immutable principles;—principles from their very nature cannot be made to bend, be illiberality; why, then, the charge is true.

If a denunciation of all attempts to subvert, to modify by theories, or to deny these principles, be illiberality; then we are guilty.

Again, if a nice regard to that old and well established rule, "avoid the very appearance of evil," when applied to a seeming union of homœopathy with allopathy, be evidence of illiberality;—then we are not innocent.

We claim to be free, candid, open, and generous; which qualities, those who know us best, declare we possess; which, if we do, our correspondents we hope, will not again charge us with illiberality. The word *liberal* has a wide signification in our language, and when applied to him whose business it is to explain and enforce nature's laws, which change not, has a very doubtful application. For example—He who proves a *law of cure*, and contends that all cures of human maladies are effected in accordance with that law, and by none other; cannot be charged with illiberality. He does not yield the conviction of his mind to the truth of what he advocates, because others believe in and advocate a contrary doctrine. But when one party denounces the other dishonest—professing to hold a doctrine which he does not believe—intruding sentiments upon the public mind solely for gain in money or reputation; which is alleged by Allopaths of this country, of Homœopaths; in such a case, the charge of illiberality properly applies.

One word more to our correspondents under notice. We should be happy to receive from them any communication for publication which would tend to promote the progress of Homœopathy; and should we, in the haste of writing editorials, let slip a word that would harm any one personally, we would receive it kindly to have the offensive word pointed out, and make all the amends in our power for the evil we may have done.

HOMŒOPATHY; ITS NATURE AND EVIDENCE:

WITH A FEW WORDS ON SMALL DOSES.

BY THOMAS HAYLE, M. D.

"Strike, but hear."

THE word "Homœopathy" is composed of two Greek words *homoios*, like and *pathos*, affection or suffering. As applied to the treatment of disease, it indicates the principle, on which the treatment is founded: that principle is the likeness between the symptoms pro-

duced on the healthy body by the medicine proposed to be given, and the symptoms of the disease to be treated. If, for instance, the symptoms were a whitish coating on the tongue, with inflammation and swelling of the tonsils; or if they were those of erysipelas, *Belladonna* would be given; because, when given to people in health, it will produce like symptoms. Remark, the symptoms are only like, not the same: and medicine which produces the one set of symptoms is *different*, is *another thing* from the cause of the disease, which produces the other set. The proposition is not then "what causes, cures?" but "agents which produce or have a tendency to produce, similar actions in the healthy body, neutralize each other's action when they meet in the same body." It is not absolutely necessary that the medicine should infallibly produce the symptoms in question in all persons, but only that they should occur sufficiently often under its action, to prove its tendency to produce them. Remark again, the action of a medicine is to be ascertained by trials or proofs on the *healthy*, not the diseased, body. If it be tried on the diseased body, who can distinguish the symptoms of the medicine from those of the disease, or from the compounded action of both? If you want to find the North by the help of a compass, would you go magnet in hand? You would have the North wherever the magnet was. Examples of the Homœopathic Law abound. *Mercury*, which produces a certain kind of dysentery, will remove a similar kind. *Peruvian Bark* cures a kind of intermittent fever, by virtue of its tendency to produce a similar kind; so does *Araucaria*: and volumes might be, indeed have been filled, with examples of the same kind? After these assertions it may fairly be asked, on what evidence do you believe that medicines, given on this principle, cure disease? We answer, on the following:—

1st. On the administration of a Homœopathic medicine, acute diseases frequently yield so rapidly as to force on the patient the conviction that the medicine has caused his relief. Within a minute or two he has felt its action manifested in an indescribable feeling of comfort about the part affected; and, if there be increased quickness of pulse, a fall of from five to ten beats in the minute precedes, or accompanies the relief. So frequently does this occur, that when the Homœopathic practitioner meets with a case of severe suffering, he feels convinced that, either he will be able to relieve his patient before he takes his leave, or, from a trial of different medicines, and an observation of their effects, he will be able to put him in the way of getting relief. Most mothers, also, who have adopted Homœopathy in the treatment of their families, are well aware of this fact, and owe many a quiet night to the speedy action of the Homœopathic remedies. I once found a patient in a state of extreme nervous excitability. The room was quite dark; the shutters were

closed; the curtains were drawn; the eyes were tightly bandaged; not a ray of light could be endured. Sound was equally offensive; the footfall of a person moving across the room, the jingling of keys, even the crumpling of a piece of paper caused a scream. By some management, I contrived through a chink in the shutter to look at my watch, while I felt the pulse. It beat 120 in the minute. By the help of a candle, I selected the proper remedy, *Coffea*, and gave a dose, and at the expiration of two minutes, again felt the pulse: it was now 100. Convinced that the effect had taken place, I assured my patient that she could now bear the light; and having withdrawn the curtains, and opened the shutters, after some solicitation prevailed on her to remove the bandage. To her astonishment, she now felt no pain, and her extreme dislike to noise had also disappeared. She has since assured me that never has she enjoyed greater calm and peace than during the rest of that day. Ten days ago there came to the dispensary a young man, of about twenty years of age, in great agony. His head, he said, was bursting; the pain would come on almost every minute for a quarter or half minute at a time, and he would burst into tears, and become completely incapable of restraining himself. Three mornings before he came to me, a similar headache had come on; it came on at seven o'clock in the morning, and continued till the afternoon; each morning, ever since, it had returned, lasting about the same time, and equally severe. His pulse was 76. The periodicity and agonizing character of the pain suggested to me *Arsenic* as the remedy, and I instantly gave him a dose. Within a minute, from the change in his features, I saw that I was right in the choice of the medicine, and he said he felt lighter. Having to go down stairs, I told him to wait until I saw him again. Half an hour after, he told me his pains had returned after a short relief. I felt his pulse, it was 64; and gave him another dose. He never had an attack after. In about two minutes' time, I repeated the medicine; his pulse was then 60. Frequently since I have heard of him, but his headache has never returned. In another case, several medicines had been ordered for a severe headache, to be taken in turn. The headache was of a throbbing character, compelling the patient to lie down, and to keep the head perfectly still. The slightest movement of the head increased the throbbing immensely, which then extended down the sides of the neck, so that the whole throat felt as if pulled by strings. The first and second medicines produced no effect; the third, immediate relief. A minute had not passed before the head could be freely moved without pain. This medicine was *Phosphorus*: and the headache, on each recurrence, several months intervening between each, was immediately removed by it as at first. The patient had been subject to these headaches four or five

times a-year for twenty-two years; they recurred but twice, and for a year have ceased altogether. These are the first cases that occur to my memory. An appeal to my case-book would furnish me with hundreds of similar ones; and every Homœopathic practitioner has met with so many, as to fix firmly in his conviction the great probability of the speedy relief of acute cases. Now, the frequent occurrence of speedy relief in acute cases, on the exhibition of a medicine, is evidence of a very high order in favor of the belief, that such relief is due to the action of the medicine. The shortness of the interval which elapses between the administration of the medicine and the relief, produces an irresistible conviction of the connection of the one fact with the other. The time which has elapsed between the two facts has been so short as to narrow almost to nothingness the possibility of the effect being attributable to any other cause. One would as soon believe that the thunder, which in a few seconds follows the lightning, has no connection with it, as that the relief, which so soon follows the medicine given for the avowed purpose of relief, has no connection with the medicine so given. Besides, it would be almost miraculous if another cause should always select precisely this short interval, in preference to the length of time that in most cases may have occurred previously. It is this kind of evidence, which in systems of Logic comes under the head of the Method of Difference, or Experimental Method, the most conclusive of all kinds of evidence. Upon the addition of a new agent to a collection of phenomena, another and new phenomenon is, either immediately, or within a very short interval, observed, or an old one disappears. In adding, for instance, to a chemical mixture a particular acid, either a precipitate may appear in a clear liquid, and cause it to become thick, or a thick liquid may become clear. Now, wherever the Homœopathic relation between the symptoms produced on the healthy body by the medicine, and those of the disease, is clearly made out, there the same invariable sequence of relief on its exhibition occurs. The medicine, Homœopathically chosen, always relieves. I have numbers of patients, who know, from repeated experience, the medicine that will relieve particular symptoms when they arise. When they take the medicine, they are sure of the result. One of the cases above detailed is an instance in point. Error in judgment, or defect in knowledge, will of course prevent a successful result, as they will in any other art. But failure from these causes is not failure of the law; it is failure of the individual. And in spite of all causes to the contrary, such is the plainness of the law, that relief obtains in the great majority of cases. It occurs so often as to warrant the practitioner in believing in the very great probability of his being able to give relief; and the mother, in expecting a quiet night, in spite of the pre-

sent restlessness of her infant. When failure occurs in one case, it does not logically vitiate the conclusion, that, in the other great number of successful cases the result has been due to the Homœopathic agent ; it only renders it probable, either that the medicine was not well chosen, or that (what in such a complexity of circumstances would not be wonderful) some unknown circumstance is present, which interferes with the result. It is confidently asserted, that no man of sound mind, who shall have been regularly trained in a practical knowledge of the principle of evidence, can witness a thousand trials of properly chosen Homœopathic medicines in cases of acute suffering, without becoming convinced of their efficacy.

2d. Most chronic diseases yield gradually, but certainly, to Homœopathic treatment. Diseases, which have baffled all other treatment, or rather been aggravated by it, begin to yield, and gradually disappear ; even the incurable are often much relieved. I have known some symptoms of several years' standing disappear, and never return, after a single dose of Homœopathic remedy. At this moment I recollect two : a case of periodical spasms of the stomach, of many years' standing, disappeared, after one dose of *Nux Vomica* ; and a case of chronic diarrhœa, of many months' standing, after a single dose of *Sulphur*.

3d. The treatment of disease in Homœopathic Hospitals is generally more successful than in the Allopathic ; and a comparison of the registers of private practitioners of the different schools gives the same result. Under a Commission of Inquiry, appointed by Duke William of Brunswick, the books of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic practitioners were examined, with a view of discovering the respective proportions between the cases treated and the deaths. The highest Homœopathic proportion was three in the hundred, the lowest, less than one ; while the Allopathic proportion ranged from eight to ten. When it is known that the practitioners in Brunswick are obliged, under heavy penalties, to keep a faithful register of cases treated, and the deaths occurring, and that the inquiry in the case of one of the Homœopaths extended over ten years, and in the case of the other, over four, statistical evidence of this kind must be allowed to have some weight.

Evidence of this kind, as might have been expected, has produced its usual effects on the human consciousness, and in these effects the observant mind perceives additional guarantees of its soundness. Witness the gradual, the extensive, the increasing diffusion of Homœopathy ; the withdrawal of state prohibitions, in consequence of its *superior success* in the treatment of *virulent epidemics* ; the waving of established customs in its favour, in consequence of its superior efficacy, statistically demonstrated ; the publication of myriads of cases, in the tone of which, the philosophic observer recognises truth ; the adoption of its

practice by established practitioners, who had nothing in a pecuniary point to gain, but all to lose, by the change ; the confessions of old men, who, after fifty years' practice, blessed God for the knowledge of Homœopathy ; the admission of opponents, sometimes, we fear, suppressed, half uttered ; the influence it has had in the simplification and improvement of the ordinary practice ; the discreditable attempts to account for the action of small doses. They are, we are told, not what they seem, not the medicines whose names they bear, but violent poisons—we work cures by Beelzebub ! We cannot stoop to the Augean task of exposing the depravity of the position. Our worst wish is, a speedy return to common sense and right feeling. In all this who does not see the cloud as big as a man's hand ? Verily, there will be a great rain.

Four objections may be made to the preceding evidence. 1st, It may be said, that the natural tendency of disease is towards cure ; that cures therefore take place under all treatment, and cannot fairly be adduced in evidence for the success of any. Such cures as we have adduced, however, do not take place of themselves, or under any treatment, but the Homœopathic : at least they cannot be looked for under any other. They are too sudden. 2d, The cures may be referred to the imagination. They are too frequent : who relies on imagination, as a means of cure, or expects to relieve in general by that means ? What, too, becomes of children, and of animals ; and of those who are cheated ; and of the cases in which one—two medicines are tried and fail, and another succeeds ; all having had equal aid from the imagination, as, for instance, in the third case cited ? 3d, Is it diet ? Most of the cures are too sudden for the diet (the objection provokes a good-humored smile) ; many of the patients cannot eat, and others make no change. 4th, Your statistics are certainly more favorable than the allopathic ; but this may only prove that you do nothing, and they—harm. There is, I must confess, more in this objection than I can answer in so small a space. I can only protest that we do positive good ; and that the other half of the objection must be allowed. Large doses of *Arsenic*, *Iodine*, *Mercury*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Depletion*, etc., do vastly aggravate and prolong the cases of chronic disease from natural causes.

It is needless to say much about the dose in which the remedies are given. Every practitioner gives such a dose as will produce a sufficient curative effect ; but the dose is not the principle upon which the medicine is given. It is, in fact, only the result of observation ; not deduced from any known facts by reasoning. The ridicule, therefore, which attacks the smallness of the dose after its necessity has been established by observation, is a ridicule of the Creator who established such a relation between the quantity and its effects on the living body ; and if the ridicule be manifested

before the experiment is tried, it is premature; for no one can know in an experimental matter what is absurd, until he has tried it. If they will have their laugh, let them earn it by a trial; and if they won't try, let our laughing friends cease to laugh, and reflect at least on some facts which they know, namely, that every man in passing over a hill-side leaves something on the ground or in the air, which no chemistry can detect, and no microscope can perceive; but which has its existence, nevertheless, and its value for his faithful hound. Let them remember, too, that the causes of the most virulent plagues, which occasionally decimate, and may one day depopulate our globe, are equally imponderable, intangible, and invisible; and that there is no great absurdity in attempting to meet agents of so subtle a nature by agencies, as subtle as their own.

DOSES AND REPETITION.

A CASE.

In a former communication I expressed my full confidence in high potencies; in their superiority over all other known preparations, and their applicability in all cases. It is over four years since I used them most exclusively and I still hold the same opinion. I only repeat here, that the more homœopathic the remedy, the higher the potency can be administered in one dose or at long intervals; the less homœopathic the remedy, the oftener must the lower potency be administered. Whether we can always select the most homœopathic remedy, whether it is not known, or whether we do not know it, is quite another thing altogether. The opponents to the high potencies have never yet brought forward the first proof against them; as little as Allopathic writers have proved any thing against Homœopathy, both have been opposing an unknown thing—unknown to them.

CASE.

There prevailed in this State last winter a very fatal disease; as the newspapers had it, typhoid erysipelas, or erysipeles of genitals with gastric fever, &c., and, as they said, fatal in all instances, notwithstanding, the combined skill of the most experienced physicians, Lancet and Calomel. Here is a case and the cure, of, course.

June 17th, 1850.

A boy of 11 years old, good constitution, has been very sleepy and dull for a week past, appetite poor; two or three days ago a small red spot appeared on the scrotum, which was attributed to a fall from a wagon, this redness and swelling increased very much, when, probably three days after its first appearance, I was sent for, his parents still thinking it only arising from a mechanical injury. I found on first examination, June 17th, in the

evening, scrotum and testicles much swollen, dark red tongue, slight headache, pulse 100, full and hard, he is very restless but cannot move on account of the swollen scrotum. Prescribed Rhus 400 every six hours.

June 18, in the morning: Had a very restless night, the scrotum much more swollen, penis much swollen, inflamed dark red, the erysipelas extends up the pubis; he voids his urine standing, great tenderness of the pit of the stomach, epigastrium, top of the tongue red, hardness of hearing; noise in his ears as if a big fly was in it. Rhus 30 every three hours. In the evening pulse 130 and all symptoms worse; Rhus 12 in a half a tumbler full of water, and every two hours a spoonful.

June 19, spent a better night, profuse bleeding from the nose in the night, and in the morning, the erysipelas extends no further than in the evening, swelling of genitals enormous, voids urine every 12 hours in sufficient quantity; urine dark; lips black with crusts; he coughs and expectorates clotted blood in the morning, voice low. Continue Rhus 12 in water every three hours.

June 20. Formations of vesicles on the penis first, next on the scrotum, they fill with water and discharge a great deal, especially on the penis, little sleep, fever has now assumed a regular type from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. it is very high, pulse then 140 to 160, skin very hot, he is then slightly delirious. Continue Rhus 12 in water every 3 hours.

June 21. The discharge from the vesicles has increased, the penis looks as if covered with a crust, the abdomen very tender to touch, little sleep, fever as before, tongue yellow coated, tip very red, that redness increases with the fever. The scrotum begins to itch, swelling has not abated. Continue Rhus 12 in water every 4 hours.

June 22. The redness of the scrotum is not so intense, he is better. Continue Rhus as before.

Continued to improve slightly till June 25, the 9th day. The exacerbation of the fever which has been slighter for some days, is very marked to-day. It begins at 11 A. M. He lays in a stupor with eyes half closed, pulse 140, feet cold, breath offensive, color of face changes from dark red to a very pale color; around the mouth he looks very white. Has complained the previous night of pains in his ears. The spermatic cords are much swollen. Retention of urine; has had no evacuation from bowels since sick, drinks but little, tongue yellow coated with red tip. Pulsatilla 400 and repeat once in 6 hours.

June 26. Violent pains in his ears, last night they discharged an offensive matter. Pulse 100, exacerbation of fever very slight, every thing better.

Pulsat. 400, one dose at 9 A. M. June 27, he is much better; pulsat. 400, one dose at 9 P. M.

June 28. Continues to improve, desquama-

tion of genitals—Discontinue medicine. He improves rapidly and was able to leave his bed by the 2d of July, and has not been sick since: otorrhœa has ceased, and he has quite improved in appearance, gained his strength rapidly.

Rhus, no doubt, was a remedy selected Homœopathically, but did not exactly cover all the symptoms. Pulsatilla did cover them all on the 9th day. A very few doses of a high potency were then all that was necessary in a disease that would not run through its course in less than 14 days. The recovery was complete, viz.: it was a cure which is always the case when the disease is treated by the proper remedies—cured Homœopathically.

A. LIPPE, M. D.

CARLISLE, PA.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, IN A CHILD SUFFERING FROM WHOOPING-COUGH.

BY DR. DUNN.

CHARLES —, two years old, the only son of a chemist and druggist, had an attack of whooping-cough and was supposed by his parents and medical attendant to be going on so favorably that an early day was appointed for their departure to the sea-side. On the Saturday the boy appeared more drowsy than usual but he was supposed to be doing well as the cough was shorter and had lost its spasmodic character. On Sunday his mother became rather alarmed as he could with difficulty be roused to take anything; she communicated her fears to her husband, who called on the medical man, who again saw his patient, and assured the parents that "he was sleeping himself well."—Towards night, however, great restlessness and hurried breathing awakened the fears of the father, and he again sent for the doctor, who said there were symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, and ordered four leeches to the chest, and a mixture of *Tartar Emetic*. There was bleeding from the leech-bites all the night, which was passed by the little sufferer in great pain, though he could scarcely be roused to take a little water or medicine. A blister was applied early in the morning, and the doctor then announced that his patient was in great danger, as neither the profuse bleeding nor the *Tartar Emetic* had reduced the inflammation. This gentleman, I may observe, *en passant*, was a very good customer of the druggist, and it was with the greatest reluctance, and only at the urgent entreaties of his wife that he sought my aid. I saw the patient about one o'clock, p.m., on Monday, and I was surprised and grieved to see the little patient in his (as I supposed) last struggle. His mother urged me to do something,

and not having any medicine with me, I ran for the *Tincture of Phosphorus*; but I hesitated mid-way, as I fully expected the child would be dead before I returned. I ran home, however, got the medicine, returned, and gave him one drop, third dilution, and was sitting in the room watching the effect, when to my surprise the doctor walked in, and went up to the cot where the patient lay, listened a short time to the breathing, and said to the mother, "I am happy to say, that your little boy is breathing a little better;" to which she assented without raising her head. "Well," said the doctor, "there is nothing for him now but blisters and *Ammonia* (I had previously thrown the blister in the fire;) don't you think so?" he asked me. I replied, "No; but I am quite willing that you should keep your case, as I think he must die under any treatment." The mother, however, here interposed, and desired—nay, implored me to continue my attendance, and the doctor took his leave. The medicine was repeated every fifteen minutes, and in two hours the little patient said "Drink;" and some cold water was given him. His breathing became softer, and his cough looser; and in six-and-thirty hours from his first dose of *Phosphorus*, I had him removed a short distance into the country that he might breathe pure air. He rapidly recovered, and is now a robust child.

I single this case out from among a great number, first, because of its severity; secondly because I have the testimony of an Allopathic colleague; and thirdly, because the Allopathic practitioner being a very good customer to this druggist, both were prejudiced against me. The druggist himself, however, has recently been laboring under cerebral congestion, and, to my surprise, he applied to me.

My brother practitioners will blame me, for not noticing the physical signs of the child's case of severe pneumonia, but five minutes lost, or the choice of the wrong medicine, would have been fatal, and he must be little skilled in such cases, who requires a lengthened examination.—*Hom. Times*.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND COLLEGES.

In a letter of Mr. Everest to the committee on regulations for the Hahnemann Hospital of London, we find remarks which it would be well for us on this side of the water to study most carefully. Mr. E. says: "No doctrine but true ones, and no practice but the best possible, should be admitted into your School and Hospital. For it would be far better to leave truth to fight its own way slowly, than to put the stamp of authority on error."

Now, gentlemen, your proposition is a dazzling one, but are you sure of your way? You propose to preach Homœopathy: a noble idea! But let us be sure of the meaning of our words. What is Homœopathy? Is it that system of medicine which Hahnemann in his latter days practised? If so, in what work is it to be found? I have not read much of the practice of Homœopathy in this country, but of what I have seen I can fairly say that I see seldom, if ever, anything like Hahnemann's practice. I see much that may be very right, but which he, at least, I think would not have considered so; and I see little that I think would stand the test of criticism. Will you set the seal of authority on all this, gentlemen, and so perpetuate error by diffusing it?

Who is a Homœopathic doctor? He who for twenty or thirty years has labored to learn the art, and he who yesterday was employed sticking lancets into veins, and weighing out *Calomel*! All go by the same name; all are eligible to be appointed to your Institution: all a man has got to do is to procure the suffrages of those who can have no means of judging of degrees of fitness, and he is installed at once. Surely, gentlemen, this is not the way to advance such a deep and difficult science as that in question?

You think, gentlemen, I fear, that to give a blow or two to Allopathy, is to do a service to Hahnemannism. Pardon me. Allopathy is a dead dog; or, at least, it is dying. Its days are numbered; it is impotent, and will soon pass away from the memory of man. Homœopathy runs no danger from that foolish thing! The danger of Homœopathy, gentlemen, is from the want of information in its own advocates. I warn you solemnly against elevating into power and authority in your school, any man who is not fit for it. And who is fit? And who is fit to judge who is fit or not? And yet every one who decides wrongly, does his best to strangle true Homœopathy.

Again, let me ask, who is the normal type of Homœopathic practice? Is it to give acorned water? Two medicines at a time? Alternate medicines without reason and without result? Drops for doses? One medicine to follow another without an intervening consultation? Why, gentlemen, I could name you several cases in which practices, that Hahnemann most positively denounced as most injurious, are recommended and enforced. Is that Homœopathy? I have heard that palliation is possible in Hahnemannism as well as in allopathy, and with not less injurious results; and yet they are all Homœopaths who do these things, and may be elected to fill the highest offices in your Institution.

I give you a solemn warning, gentlemen, that your way lies over sunken rocks. Many an hour of confidential discourse with Hahnemann has taught me that Homœopathy is full of difficulties, and not without its dangers. To profess it is not to practise it. For my own part I do most truly believe that the science is

not yet well enough understood to enable the subscribers to judge of the fitness of the medical officers of a hospital, and I should therefore have much rather left truth to find its own way, instead of offering it that assistance which, however well meant, may perhaps only delay its progress. But as I am aware that no efforts of mine could arrest this movement, or delay it for one instant, the only alternative left me is to earnestly beseech you, gentlemen, so to arrange your fundamental rules as that all of us may be enabled to unite with you in establishing true Homœopathy. If you will lay down as a principle, that you will not admit that Homœopathy which contradicts, and is diametrically opposed to, the plain precepts of the *Organon*; if, while allowing the utmost latitude for experiment and investigation into those many wide fields of discovery, which the various branches of Homœopathy present, you yet adopt as the basis of your Institution, that the practice and principles of Hahnemann shall be the normal type to be followed in it, to the exclusion of all those malpractices which have by himself been carefully examined and rejected; if you will confine the choice of your subscribers to those distinguished men, who pride themselves in treading in the footsteps of the Great Man, and who, carefully attending to the great landmarks which that Great Genius has erected, will strive to throw new light on those many subjects which remain to be explored, instead of mixing up the errors of allopathy with the new system, and lighting up again those doctrines and practices which he has already examined and extinguished;—then, gentlemen, you will carry with you the suffrages of all who love Homœopathy, you will enable every one of us to assist in the good work, you will establish Homœopathy as a true scientific system, you will confer a benefit on mankind proportioned to the truths you disseminate, and you will be great benefactors to your race. But if beguiled by names, you enshrine error, canonize that which is untrue, and under the name of a Free Hospital, leave to any subscriber of a piece of money, unshackled by any fundamental rules to vote for any medical man who calls himself an Homœopath, without any guarantee that either the chooser or the chosen shall possess knowledge enough for their respective duties; permit me with all respect to say that by so doing, you will not only be excluding from union with you many of Hahnemann's sincerest admirers; but, which is of far more consequence, you will be opening a door for the dissemination of the worst errors of the antique school in disguise, and under a new name.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. D. Is informed that the articles in the "Medical Gazette" are personal attacks on Homœopaths, and in no sense on Homœopathy. It is not our business to defend

Homœopathists in their daily walk and conversation; if the Editor of the Gazette can injure their reputation by anything he may say in his journal, it can only be done by bestowing praise on them; which they ought to be thankful he has not yet attempted.

A LOVER OF HONESTY, charges, that some Homœopathists resort to Allopathic measures in the treatment of the sick. We have no doubt the charge is true. But what of it? It only proves their ignorance of genuine Homœopathic practice, for it is now well known, that the most successful practitioners of our school never think of resorting to Allopathic means in the cure of diseases.

F. H. The work of Dr. Marcy shall receive full justice at our hands in due time.

C. P. L. We have no information of the success or otherwise of the Homœopathic treatment of cholera, in Cincinnati, during the past summer.

"A poor man" is informed that the Homœopathic Dispensary is open daily at noon, at 488, Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

D. R. S. Your fulsome praise of the work mentioned in your article cannot be admitted. True, your praise is bestowed upon the author, more than upon his work, which gives it the rank of a "puff." Strangers who locate in our city must work their way up into practice slowly, like the rest of us, we cannot lend our columns to "puff" any one into notice, especially when we don't know much of him.

P. During the last five years we have written more than a hundred professional letters in answer to those of Physicians, all of whom promised to remit us a fee for our services, but not a single dollar has been received. As letters of this class increase upon us as we grow older, we cannot any longer notice them, unless a reasonable fee is enclosed. In some instances our good colleagues tell us, that if our prescription proves successful, it will do credit to Homœopathy, and, also, we shall be paid—thereby making us a "no cure, no pay Doctor," which we are not. We expect to be paid for services, cure or no cure. P. is a stranger to us, the case he sends us fills nearly three sheets closely written, and it would take us four or six hours to select the remedies, write the directions, &c., which we cannot afford to do, not even for the "credit of Homœopathy," unless we are paid for it.

J. F. DESILVER,

112 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Is the Agent for the West, of the Homœopathic Pharmacy at Leipsic. Physicians and others can always be supplied at this establishment with pure medicines adapted to the Homœopathic system of treatment; medicine chests suited to Dr. Hering's Domestic Physician; refined sugar of milk, &c. Also Agent for the American Journal of Homœopathy, edited by Dr. KIRBY, New-York; a monthly publication at One Dollar a year—and adapted to lay readers.

Homœopathic Medical College OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Located in Filbert Street, above Eleventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Lectures of the regular course will commence annually on the first Monday of November, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Preliminary Lectures will be delivered in the College from the first Monday of October until the commencement of the regular course.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures, \$100 00
Students who have attended two full courses

in other schools,	20 00
Matriculation fee, paid only once	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	20 00

The Commencement will take place early in March.

FACULTY.

CALB B. MATTHEWS, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M.D., *Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, and the Practice of Medicine.*

SAMUEL FREEDLEY, M.D., *Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.*

CHARLES NEIDHARD, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

ALVAN E. SMALL, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Pathology.*

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*

FRANCIS SIMS, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*

J. B. PETHERBRIDGE, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., *Dean, 80 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.*

DR. H. F. DAVIS'

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

125 Main-st. between Third & Fourth-sts.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Doctor Davis has just opened his establishment, and trusts that Physicians of the West will respond to his efforts to meet their wants, by sending in their orders; he assures them that all his articles are of the most reliable quality, and at prices offering inducements to deal with him. Nearly all his medicines are from the Central Leipzig Pharmacy.

Dr. D. intends to keep all the Books, and the Medicines in their various forms of Tinctures, Triturations, and Dilutions; also corks, labels, vials, sugar of milk, globules, pocket cases, &c.

Family Medicine Chests, with Books to correspond, in great variety, to suit the taste and means of all.

Dr. H. F. Davis, 125 Main-street, Cincinnati, is our Agent for this Journal. Subscriptions paid to him will be duly acknowledged.